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County Borough of



West Hartlepool.

Annual Report

UPON THE

Health of West Hartlepool

For the Year 1926,

BY

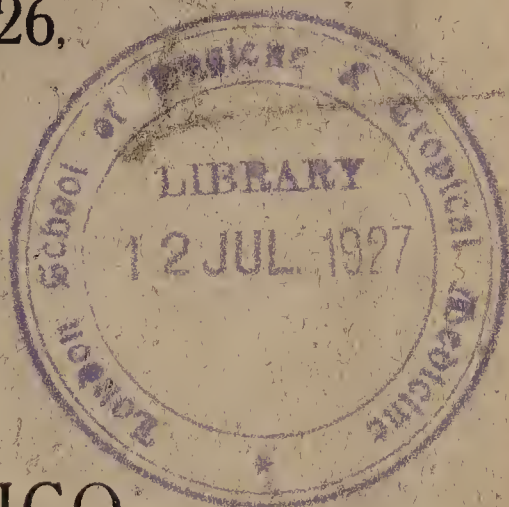
GORDON LILICO,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



WEST HARTLEPOOL:

EDWARD HUDSON, Printer and Commercial Stationer, 75, Church Street,
1927.

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County Borough of



West Hartlepool.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
WEST HARTLEPOOL,

June, 1927.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of West Hartlepool.*

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1926. This closely follows the instructions of the Ministry of Health as to its contents and arrangement and much matter relating to physical conditions and details of schemes which were included in the report for 1926 will be omitted.

POPULATION.

(*Appendix 1*).

For very many years West Hartlepool has been a town which has shewn a steady increase in its population, but a continuance of bad trade, with its train of unemployment, on the one hand and a scarcity of working-class houses on the other can only have one sequel, and that is to drive people to parts where the prospects are better. Hence the Registrar General estimates a further decrease in the population of 530.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(*Appendices 2—16*).

The number of births shows a further decrease reaching the level of the low rates of the war period; in 1921 the number of births was 2,002 and in 1926 only 1,587, thus showing a very considerable decrease. The Central and South-East wards continue to show the highest birth rates, while the Park and West wards have the lowest.

The number of marriages is closely linked with the housing and trade conditions for obvious reasons, and as these are both bad one is not surprised to note that the number of marriages only shows a small increase, the rate being 17·7.

The death rate on the other hand is affected less by trade than it is by climatic conditions, sanitary improvement and the absence of serious epidemics. Fortunately 1926 was a splendid “weather” year, there was an absence of any epidemics of a serious nature, and fly borne disease was uncommon. The result was that the death rate was reduced to 11·7 per thousand living. During the year 833 deaths occurred against 960 in 1925. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from pneumonia and phthisis, and there was also a remarkable fall in the number of cancer deaths. The infantile mortality fell from 101 per thousand births to 74, which is the lowest figure yet recorded in the Borough. The principal diseases to show an increased mortality were diphtheria, measles and diseases of pregnancy, and the figures in each case were small. The congested Central ward still shows the highest death rate, having 50% more deaths than any of the other wards. The number of deaths in the Park ward remains the same, but the remaining wards all show a marked decrease.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals—

(1) *Fever.* The Local Authority do not possess an Isolation Hospital, but arrangements exist whereby certain cases of infectious disease are accommodated at the Port Sanitary Isolation Hospital. Apart altogether from its many defects as a hospital it should be realised that in the event of plague or typhus being carried in a ship, it would necessitate the immediate clearance of our patients from the hospital. It is quite true that no such types of cases have been imported locally, but they are occurring in other parts of the country and it may be our turn next.

In the meantime plans are being prepared for a 48 bed hospital but it is unlikely that these will be proceeded with for some considerable time, as it has been estimated that the erection and maintenance of such an hospital would entail an additional $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the rates.

(2) *Smallpox.* Arrangements were made with Middlesbrough for the accommodation of Smallpox patients at their hospital.

(3) *Tuberculosis.* The local authority do not possess any institutions for the reception of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Adults are sent to Barrasford and Blencathra Sanatoria and children to Stannington. Advanced cases may be admitted to the Poor Law Infirmary (Howbeck) and surgical cases are treated at the Hartlepoons Hospital.

(4) *Maternity.* A lying-in home is provided by the Corporation at Grantully and this gives provision for sixteen beds with an isolation block of two beds in addition.

Two private nursing homes are licensed for midwifery cases.

(5) *Children and Others.* There is no institution dealing with children or orthopædics entirely, but the Cameron Hospital (West Hartlepool) and the Hartlepoons Hospital (Hartlepool) both have branches for this work. Both of these institutions receive a subsidy from the local authority. No institution is provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children apart from the Poor Law. Hospital treatment for venereal diseases is provided at Howbeck Infirmary, each patient being paid for if sent in from the venereal diseases clinic.

(6) *Ambulance Facilities.* Infectious cases are removed by horse ambulance to the Port Sanitary Hospital. For non-infectious cases a private motor ambulance has to be hired.

(7) *Clinics and Staff.* The number and variety of clinics, with the exception of the Tuberculosis Dispensary which now has two sessions per week, remain the same as formerly, and details of these together with the departmental staff will be found in the appendices.

(8) *Professional Nursing in the Home.*

(a) General nursing is carried out by the District Nursing Association, who employ two trained nurses to carry out their work. This Association is voluntary but they receive a small subsidy from the Guardians for the nursing of Poor Law cases.

(b) No arrangements exist for the home nursing of infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, measles, etc. The Corporation provide a full time nurse to undertake the nursing of cases of pneumonia and puerperal sepsis. Infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum are treated by the health visitors acting under doctors' instructions.

(9) *Midwives.* The total number of practising midwives on the roll is 17, and details of their work will be found in appendices 33 and 34. No midwife is employed or subsidised by the Corporation.

(10) *Chemical Work.* No change or addition, with the exception of that noted under puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia regulations, has been made to the arrangements already existing in connection with chemical analysis and other bacteriological work, neither have any results worthy of special mention been recorded.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) *Water.* (*Appendix 64*). Generally speaking the supply of hard water is abundant and the quality is good. It is unfortunate that there is not a greater supply of soft water available for domestic use.

(2) *Drainage, Sewerage and Closet Accommodation.* (*Appendix 52*). No important extensions have been made in drainage or sewerage, both of which are satisfactory. With the exception of a few inaccessible places such as timber yards and in the vicinity of the docks, the whole of the town is now under the water carriage system of closets.

(3) *Scavenging.* (*Appendix 53*). Removal of house refuse is carried out by horse transport and disposed of either at the destructor or at tips. During the coal strike considerable difficulty was experienced by the Borough Engineer's staff regarding disposal. Large numbers of people were burning scrapings from coal heaps, old dumps, old cinder heaps, etc., and as these mixtures contained quite 50% of incombustible material the amount of deposit placed in the dust bins increased enormously, necessitating more frequent collection, and incidently more tipping, owing to the absence of combustible substances in the deposits.

(4) *Sanitary Inspection.* (*Appendices 54—55*). Details of this work will be found in the appendices.

(5) *Smoke Abatement.* No action has been taken under this heading.

(6) *Premises Controlled by Regulations or Bye-Laws.* (*Appendix 65*).
The number and character of such premises are contained in the appendix.

(a) Alterations have been made to the public slaughter house resulting in an additional lairage accommodation for sheep and cattle, and new pens have been added for pigs.

(b) The summer camping ground known as Dodd's Field has been a frequent source of complaint, and it was eventually found necessary to institute proceedings owing to the continuance of the nuisance.

(c) Vendors of milk have been before the Committee throughout the year and they are gradually weeding out all those where the sale of milk is a catch-penny trade carried on in unsuitable premises.

(d) The question of caravans and huts still remains a difficult matter to deal with. A site has been selected and is in course of preparation as a caravan compound, and this will certainly meet the requirements for bona-fide caravans, but there still remains that erection which consists of a hut or may be an obsolete tram or railway carriage which is wheeled to a site and left there with the small bogey wheels still in position. The owner has no intention of moving it from place to place but merely places it there in order to let it as a house, usually at an exorbitant rent. A clearer definition of the term "caravan" is badly needed.

(7) *Schools.* School buildings taken all round are good. The drinking water is that supplied to the town, but the system of some half-dozen enamel drinking cups for the school is open to criticism. One new school has been opened during the year.

It has not been found necessary to close any of the schools during the year on account of infectious diseases.

HOUSING.

(*Appendix 69*).

There has been little material alteration in conditions from those set out in the report for 1925, and details of the position existing at the end of the year will be found in the appendix.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) The manner in which the Council have tackled the milk supply to the town is now beginning to meet with some response. During the year two dealers were licensed to sell "Grade A" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk" within the Borough. The public themselves are becoming more alive to the situation and many who cannot afford the price of Grade A milk are demanding that their supply shall be delivered in bottles and not by the bad and dirty method of the can in the street. Milk samples are continuously being taken both for qualitative and bacteriological examination and in those specimens where the bacilli of tuberculosis have been isolated the cases have been followed up until the offending cow has been detected and destroyed. That there are still a large number of cows at large, suffering from tuberculosis and yet being utilised as milk providers is evident from the number of diseased beasts in milk which are found at the slaughter house. As far as the local byres are concerned the Council have appointed a veterinary inspector to examine periodically the cattle in those byres. The dairies continue to be inspected and those who carry on the sale of milk as a small side line in addition to vegetables, paraffin, firewood, etc., are being reported to the Committee from time to time with a view to alteration of premises or removal from the register altogether.

(b) The premises wherein meat and other foods are prepared or stored are continually supervised. As regards fresh meat this is greatly facilitated by the Council providing a public abattoir, no private slaughter houses being licensed. A good deal of difficulty is encountered regarding the killing of pigs on some of the allotments. No notice of slaughter is given in these cases and as most of them are in out of the way places it is a difficult matter to obtain the necessary evidence to obtain a conviction.

The manufacture of ice cream is another difficult matter to supervise and conditions will remain unsatisfactory until these premises are compelled to be registered just as the milk shops must be.

An idea seems to be prevalent amongst some of the smaller bakehouses that flour dust throughout their premises is inevitable and that in consequence it is unnecessary for them and in fact impossible to attempt to keep their places in a cleanly condition. They don't seem to realize that flour dust accumulates and that when to that is added the ordinary dust of the air, suet, dough and various other ingredients and the whole lot trodden on by the

workers, then the result is filth and such conditions will not be tolerated. It is just as essential that there should be cleanliness in a bakeshop as it is in any other premises wherein food is prepared.

(c) In two cases where milk was found to be adulterated prosecutions were instituted and the farmer was convicted. A bakehouse used for the manufacture of ice cream biscuits was found to be also used as a sleeping compartment. Other bedrooms in the same house were used for the storage of the biscuits and this resulted in the occupier being fined.

Difficulty is still being experienced regarding the wearing of washable head covering and overalls in respect to meat handling, and it has been found necessary to resort to prosecutions in order to have the regulations enforced. One invariably finds that the master butchers provide the necessary coverings which the employees carry in their pockets unless they have reason to believe that they are likely to be detected. One can only presume that it is the natural antipathy of the masculine sex to the wearing of garments, the fashions of which differ from those of their fellowmen.

A case of interest inasmuch as it shows the disadvantage to the public of small shops taking up sidelines which are really a trade in themselves, occurred where a small shop also carried on a herbalist trade. A sample taken from a bottle labelled sweet spirits of nitre showed on analysis that the spirits were almost entirely absent, due probably to the owner having had the bottle a long time in stock and parts of its contents evaporated. The conclusions are obvious, but meanwhile the sick child continues to suffer.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(*Appendices 17- 30*).

The total number of notifications for all the infectious diseases has shown a diminution as compared with 1925, the principal decreases being due to smallpox and pneumonia, while tuberculosis, ophthalmia neonatorum and diphtheria show an increase.

(a) *Smallpox.* (*Appendix 18*). In view of the prevalence of smallpox in the surrounding district it was inevitable that the infection should find its way into West Hartlepool. During the year eleven cases were discovered four of which were imported cases while the remaining seven were direct

contacts of the others. All cases were sent to Middlesbrough Smallpox Hospital and all recovered. It was not found necessary to close any of the schools on account of these cases. As regards vaccination there has been a slight increase in the percentage of unvaccinated infants this year as compared with 1925. No vaccinations were performed by members of the health department during this epidemic.

Chickenpox. (Appendix 18). This disease was made notifiable in September and 117 cases were notified. All unvaccinated children under five years of age and both vaccinated and unvaccinated cases over five are visited in order to confirm the diagnosis and check any case of smallpox which might inadvertently have been missed.

Scarlet Fever. (Appendix 20). There has been a small decrease in the number of scarlet fever cases—242 as compared with 254 in the previous year. The disease was present throughout the year but the majority of the cases occurred during the first four months. The Port Sanitary Hospital accommodated 166 of the cases, the remainder being nursed at home. Two cases terminated fatally, this being equivalent to a death rate of '02 per 1,000 of the population, a similar figure to that for the rest of the country.

No use has been made of the Dick test for the ascertainment of susceptibles, but it is hoped that the use of antitoxin will be introduced at an early date for the more septic cases.

Diphtheria. (Appendix 18). More cases of this disease have been notified this year (52) than in any of the five preceeding years, and of these nine terminated fatally. An outbreak occurred in one of the junior schools which was traced to a boy whose parents had kept him from school for two or three days suffering from a sore throat. With his exclusion from school the outbreak came to an end. Fortunately in his case after a few days treatment by his doctors, no evidence was found which suggested that he was a chronic carrier and he was re-admitted to school. It is from these apparently mild cases that most of our outbreaks originate.

The system of Schick testing for susceptible persons has not yet been commenced in this town.

176,000 units of anti-toxin were given free to doctors for their patients and a charge was made for a further 360,000 units which were used for better class patients, making a total of 536,000 units, or an average of 10,000 units per case.

General practitioners sent 165 swabs for examination and of these 35 were returned positive to diphtheria.

Enteric Fever. (*Appendix 18*). This is the first occasion for over twenty years at least that there has been an entire absence of enteric fever from the town.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. (*Appendix 18*). With the advent of the new regulations which came into force in October, 1926, the Council made the following arrangements:—

(1) Consultation:—The Council asked the local branch of the British Medical Association to give them four names of doctors whom they considered suitable to act as consultants in such cases. Their request was complied with and the Council elected the four nominees for a period of one year, the terms being one guinea per case.

(2) Arrangements were made with the Armstrong College of Medicine for the examination of samples of blood, lochia, etc., from such cases.

(3) The Council already possessed a nurse who undertook the nursing of puerperal cases under doctors instructions.

(4) As the Port Sanitary Hospital and the Poor Law Infirmary were already available for such cases it was not considered necessary to make other arrangements. In addition an isolation block was attached to Grantully for cases occurring in that institution.

During the year three cases of puerperal fever and eleven cases of pyrexia were notified, the following being the details:—

Puerperal Fever:—

(1) Mrs. B.—Pelvic pain and malaise occurred ten days after a two months abortion. Patient removed to Hartlepoons Hospital where she died.

(2) Mrs. H.—Midwife's case—developed weakness and temp. 99 on seventh day. Removed to Howbeck where she recovered.

(3) Mrs. S.—Doctor's case—Grantully. Patient developed "white leg." Recovered.

Puerperal Pyrexia :—

(1) Mrs. C.—Doctor's Case—Mild infection due to absorption from unhealthy laceration—recovered in a few days.

(2) Mrs. W.—Doctor's case, but born before arrival—very dirty house—condition subsided in two days.

(3) Mrs. S.—Doctor's case—*B. coli* infection—recovered.

(4) Miss A.—Doctor's case—cause of pyrexia stated to be influenzal pneumonia—removed to Howbeck Infirmary and died, death being certified as pulmonary phthisis.

(5) Mrs. D.—Grantully—lacerated perineum—temp. 102 and pulse 125 on sixth day. Stitches gave way and temperature fell to normal; four days later was re-stitched and next day temperature rose to 100. Pus in urine and condition diagnosed as *B. coli* infection. Various localised pains such as elbow joint and right kidney region. No abdominal pain. Some weeks after removal abscess pointed in ankle and discharged. This was followed by recovery.

(6) Mrs. W.—Grantully—condition on entry to Home—eyes bloodshot and having rigors. On second day complained of severe headaches and abdominal pain later. Died on tenth day.

(7) Mrs. L.—Grantully—confined same day as previous case. Isolated on fourth day owing to rise of temperature, running eyes and pains in head. Doctor stated that patient was primarily influenza but later became a septicaemia. Later symptoms were abdominal pain, peritonitis and distressed heart. Died on twenty-second day.

(8) Mrs. P.—Grantully—developed temperature on third day with pain in head and running eyes. Later complained of slight abdominal pain. Died on tenth day.

(9) Mrs. W.—Grantully—developed temperature and headache on fourth day. Intra-uterine douching brought down temperature on seventh day—no further rise—recovered.

(10) Mrs. W.—Grantully—previous history of bladder trouble—very puffy on admission. Retention after delivery, and on third day had temperature 103 and pulse 126, these gradually subsided to normal on twelfth day. Some time after discharge from the institution, patient was admitted to Howbeck with similar symptoms—recovered.

(11) Mrs. M.—Grantully—caesarean section performed, was removed from Grantully to Hartlepool Hospital on tenth day, on account of puerperal pyrexia in the home. Developed a temperature next day but this quickly subsided—no cause was discovered. Recovered.

Of the cases which occurred at Grantully, four showed almost identical symptoms and must have been from the same source of infection, but this unfortunately was not isolated.

No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, polioencephalitis, dysentery or malaria were notified during the year.

Erysipelas. (*Appendix 18*). This disease which is principally found in adults, was certified in 26 cases, one of which proved fatal. Two cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. (*Appendix 18*). There has been an increase in the number of cases (22) as compared with the previous year (14). Twenty of these were nursed at home and two were removed to hospital. Two cases died from causes other than ophthalmia and the remaining twenty recovered with vision unimpaired.

Pneumonia. (*Appendix 18*). Fewer cases of pneumonia have come to our notice this year than in any year since the disease became notifiable.

Measles and Whooping Cough do not come within the list of notifiable diseases but both owing to their prevalence are usually described as “a touch of whooping cough” or “its only measles” and are treated accordingly. The result is that we get deaths where there should be no deaths if reasonable care is taken in the first place.

Cancer. (*Appendices 14 and 15*). There has been a big decrease in the number of deaths which have been labelled cancer or other malignant disease. By means of newspaper advertisement the earlier symptoms of cancer are brought before the public who are urged to take medical advice in any chronic complaint or suspicious condition.

DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

(*Appendix 70*).

During the year the Health Department have carried out the bacteriological work in connection with tuberculosis and diphtheria for the general practitioners, the Port Sanitary Hospital, the Venereal Diseases Clinic and the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Specimens in connection with blood examination, milk estimation, etc., are carried out at the College of Medicine, Newcastle. The examination of contacts, except in the case of smallpox, is practically neglected as we have neither the time nor the staff available for that purpose. In the case of school children we rely almost entirely on the school nurses and teachers for the bringing to our notice of some of the commoner infectious diseases and the exclusion of their contacts. Details of the number of premises etc., which have been disinfected are to be found in the appendix. Apart from infectious diseases, disinfection is offered after cases of cancer, and has also been done in verminous premises.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(*Appendices 22—30*).

During the year it was considered necessary to reorganise the arrangements made in connection with the administration of the dispensary. A new form of indexing was introduced at the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, doing away with the old register entirely and, in order to get over the shortage of waiting room accommodation and the length of time a patient had to wait before being seen by the doctor, the appointment system was commenced. As a result of this it has been found necessary to introduce another afternoon session, thus separating the sexes, and it may be found that a further monthly session for children will be required also.

For those people already labelled as suffering from tuberculosis, 1926 was a good year, as the number of cases ending fatally has decreased very considerably, more especially amongst those with the pulmonary form of the disease. On the other hand we have had a large increase in the number of new tuberculous cases notified to us.

Of the 57 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 4 died before notification, 15 within one month, 7 within three months, 8 within six months and 6 within one year. For various reasons therefore 40 of those cases were not recognised until their disease was well advanced and treatment was unlikely to help them.

very much. In my opinion the principal reason for this delay is fear on the part of the patient that if he goes to a doctor the latter will confirm the suspicion which he already has that he is suffering from tuberculosis. I have yet to come across the adult patient who expresses any surprise or suggestion of doubt after being diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis.

In the case of non-pulmonary forms one is up against a rather different problem. Out of 23 fatal cases, 5 cases (all abdominal) died before notification, 7 within one month, 5 within three months and 1 within a year. Unlike the pulmonary case, the sputum test as a means of clinching the diagnosis is not available, and in many of the fatal cases it is doubtful if the diagnosis on the certificate is correct. One case in point where the father had a positive Wassermann and the child itself had a very much enlarged liver, the death certificate some months later stated the cause to be abdominal tuberculosis, no mention being made of venereal disease.

No employees in the milk trade are known or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis and no action therefore has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. The Council do not possess an institution to which advanced cases of tuberculosis can be compelled to go (with a magistrate's order if necessary) neither is there such an institution in the district. We have to rely on persuasion in order to get such cases into the Poor Law Infirmary, but it is usually the worst cases who refuse such assistance.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

(Appendices 41—46).

The number of new cases attending the venereal diseases clinic shows an increase on all previous years. Moreover the increase seems to be fairly equally spread both as regards the type of disease and the area from which the patient has come. With the increase in the number of patients we also show a large increase in the attendances made by the various patients (5,642 as compared with 4,157). Each patient is seen by the Medical Officer on the average of 7·8 times, so it will be realised that when one takes the large number of foreigners, etc., who only appear on one occasion, the majority of the patients continue their treatment fairly well.

MIDWIVES' ACTS.

(Appendices 33—34).

A list of practising midwives and the conditions for which they sent for medical help will be found in the appendices.

The work carried out by the midwives has been satisfactory.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(Appendices 35—40 and 50).

(1) *Maternity Home, Grantully*—(Appendix 50). The past year has been one of trouble as far as the maternity home is concerned. Numerous changes in the staff have occurred and difficulty has been met in obtaining nurses. The isolation block has been put into use on several occasions unfortunately, and it was ultimately found necessary to completely close down the home at the end of the year for disinfection. In spite of all these vicissitudes the number of inmates showed an increase. There can be no doubt about it that when an institution is the birthplace of one-sixth of the total number of babies born, it must be filling a long-felt want.

(2) *Child Welfare Centres*.—(Appendices 35—38). No change has been made in the number of the centres. The number of attenders is steadily increasing and over one-third of the babies born are brought to the clinics.

(3) *Ante-natal Centre*. The nucleus of a clinic has been established at the Mill House Dispensary, but it is hoped that more satisfactory results will be obtained when it is carried on in conjunction with the Maternity Home.

Conclusion. Generally speaking this has been a good year as regards the health of the population as a whole; there has been a decrease in the notifiable diseases; there has been an absence of any serious epidemic; small pox has given little trouble in spite of the numbers in the surrounding districts; the death rate, more especially the infantile mortality, has reached a low figure.

The means of storage and preparation of food is improving slowly, but still the improvement is noticeable.

Housing of the poorer classes still leaves much to be desired. Large families are being crammed into one or two rooms and the sleeping accommodation is bad morally if for no other reason. One of the direct results is to be found in the number of wooden shanties and caravans which are now being used as dwelling places.

Finally, I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Officials of other departments who have always willingly given me their assistance, and to the Staff of the Health Department who have loyally carried out the spade work, frequently under difficult circumstances, I tender my best thanks.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GORDON LILICO.

APPENDIX 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, etc.—

*GORDEN LILICO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

*†JAMES A. STIRLING, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*†JOHN W. McKEGGIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers (part time)—

*§J. M. WATERS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

*E. SEATON COCKELL, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

*EUSTACE SWANWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Surgeon, Grantully Maternity Home (part time)—

*A. V. MACGREGOR, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part time)—*J. R. FOSTER, M.B., F.R.C.S.

School Dentist (part time)—*E. W. MANNERS, L.D.S. (Dunelm).

Veterinary Surgeons to Corporation (part time)—

H. HICKS, M.R.C.V.S.

BENJ. HOADLEY, M.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—

HAROLD V. ROBINSON, C.R.S.I. JOHN T. DURKIN, C.R.S.I.

Health Visitors—* MISS BRADSHAW (Part Gen. Trained, C.M.B. & H.V. Cer.)

* MISS E. WILKINSON (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

*1 MISS D. MASON (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

* MISS B. FIDLER (Gen. and Fever Trained & C.M.B.)

*2 MISS T. MASON (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

*3 MISS F. MITCHELL (Gen. and Fever Trained & C.M.B.)

*4 MISS M. T. TAYLOR (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

Health Nurse—*3 MISS F. MITCHELL (Gen. and Fever Trained & C.M.B.)

*5 MISS E. PEACOCK (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

Matron, Grantully Maternity Home—

*× MISS A. NIXON (Gen. Trained, H.V. Cert. & C.M.B.)

*× MISS I. COOPER (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

School Nurses—* MISS E. SMITH (Gen. & Fever Trained, C.M.B. & H.V. Cert.)

* MISS M. WILKINSON (Gen. Trained & C.M.B.)

Chief Clerk—T. B. CLARK.

Clerks—MISS F. CANDLER, MISS H. RIGBY, MISS M. PROUD.

Office Boy—STANLEY RUTHERFORD.

Disinfectors—J. ALLEN, R. L. OLIVER.

Superintendent of Public Abattoir—J. WATSON.

Public Analyst (part time)—CYRIL J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.

* Contributions to salaries under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

† Dr. Stirling resigned, 1/5/26. Dr. McKeggie appointed 1/6/26.

§ Dr. Waters died 23/2/26.

1 Miss D. Mason resigned 4/10/26. 2 Miss T. Mason resigned 15/10/26.

3 Miss Mitchell appointed Health Visitor 1/12/26.

4 Miss Taylor appointed 3/11/26. 5 Miss Peacock appointed 1/12/26.

× Miss Nixon resigned 1/5/26. × Miss Cooper appointed 30/4/26.

APPENDIX 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	2,958
Population (1926)	...	...	...	...	(estimated)	71,060
Population	...	...	...	...	(Census 1921)	68,641
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	(Census 1921)	14,036
No. of families or separate occupiers	...	...	...	...	(Census 1921)	15,053
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£300,770
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,084

APPENDIX 3.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Births—Legitimate	... 1,532 ...	778	754	Birth rate (R.G.) 22.3
Illegitimate	... 55 ...	22	33	
Deaths	... 833 ...	456	377	Death rate (R.G.) 11.7

Deaths of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

From Sepsis	... 2
From other causes	... 4

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate, 73; Illegitimate, 90	...	...	Total 74
Deaths from measles, all ages	...	...	12
Deaths from whooping cough	...	...	17
Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)			13

APPENDIX 4.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1926.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 total Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrohoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales ...	17.8	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70	91.8	7.2	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73	92.0	7.5	0.5	
158 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000—50,000)	17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	6.6	67	92.6	6.3	1.1	
London ...	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64	90.6	9.4	0.0	
West Hartlepool ...	22.3	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.23	0.12	0.16	0.43	8.1	74	93.9	4.9	1.2	

APPENDIX 5.

BIRTHS.

	West Hartle- pool	WARDS.								Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers
		North	West	Park	S West	S. East	Central	N. East	Seaton		
Estimated population	71,060	8,780	8,780 ⁵⁴⁰	8,935	10,810	9,585	11,210	8,585	4,585	—	—
No. of births	1,587	208	145	125	244	262	307	213	89	37	43
Birth rates	22·3	23·6	16·9	13·9	22·5	27·3	27·3	24·8	19·3	—	—
Percentage of total births	—	13·1	9·1	7·8	15·3	16·5	19·3	13·4	5·6	—	—

BIRTH RATES.

YEAR.	West Hartlepool		England & Wales Birth Rate.
	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	
1917	1,473	22·6	17·8
1918	1,547	22·7	17·7
1919	1,677	23·9	18·5
1920	2,185	31·2	25·4
1921	2,002	28·8	22·4
1922	1,853	26·4	20·6
1923	1,740	24·5	19·7
1924	1,670	23·3	18·8
1925	1,599	22·3	18·3
1926	1,587	22·3	17·8

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.
RATES.

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
8·3	·7	7·8	16·6	14·7	12·8	13·5	9·3	8·9	10·6

APPENDIX 6.

MARRIAGES.

Year.	Number of marriages.			Marriage rate.
1917	...	530	...	16·3
1918	...	622	...	18·2
1919	...	899	..	25·5
1920	...	800	...	22·8
1921	...	594	...	17·1
1922	...	583	...	16·6
1923	...	543	...	15·3
1924	...	561	...	15·8
1925	..	539	...	15·05
1926	...	632	...	17·7

APPENDIX 10.—INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

DISEASES.	North	West	Park	S. West	S. East	Central	N. East	Seaton	Deaths in Work-house	Other transferable deaths	Total
Atrophy, Debility Marasmus and Malformations	2	2	1	3	8	7	6	1	5	...	35
Premature Births	3	3	1	2	4	4	5	2	...	1	25
Bronchitis ...	2	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	10
Pneumonia ...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	7
Measles ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Gastritis and Enteritis ...	1	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	10
Convulsions ...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	7
All other causes	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	...	...	...	13
Total ...	13	8	5	16	25	19	20	4	6	2	118

APPENDIX 11.—DEATHS.

	West Hartlepool.	WARDS.								Transferable deaths.
		North	West	Park	S West	S East	Central	N East	Seaton	
Estimated population	71,060	8,780	8,570	8,935	10,810	9,585	11,210	8,585	4,585	—
No. of deaths	833	76	67	80	88	90	132	77	28	195
Death rates	11.7	8.6	7.8	8.9	8.1	9.3	11.7	8.9	6.1	—
Percentage of total deaths	—	9.1	8.0	9.6	10.5	10.8	15.8	9.2	3.3	23.4

APPENDIX 7—TABLE SHEWING CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.															Total Deaths whether of "Residents or Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1925.
	ALL AGES.																
	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards			
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Measles ...	12	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	+ 11
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 1
Whooping Cough ...	17	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	9	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 8
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Scarlet { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Enteric { ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Other Continued { ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Epidemic Influenza ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	— 13
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	same
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	— 1
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Other Septic Diseases ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	7	...	2	...	2
Phthisis ...	57	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	6	18	...	...	...	...	1	— 25
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	16
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	19	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	+ 10
Cancer, malignant disease... Bronchitis ...	69	10	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	— 28
Pneumonia ...	57	7	16	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	— 9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	same
Pleurisy ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	+ 2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	19	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	...	+ 1
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Venereal Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	— 2
Malformations ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Debility ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2
Marasmus ...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 11
Premature Births ...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 10
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition and Pregnancy ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	+ 4
Heart Disease ...	93	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	+ 6
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ...	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	— 3
Other Violent Deaths ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4
Suicides ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 3
Accidents ...	22	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	5	+ 4
Appendicitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	same
All Other Causes ...	254	16	3	4	1	3	5	6	6	7	16	22	42	122	17	+ 12	
TOTAL DEATHS ...	833	118	52	13	9	3	22	16	12	47	65	80	115	257	47	— 127	



APPENDIX 8—THE DEATHS AS THEY OCCURRED IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WARDS								Trans-ferable deaths (Work-house)	Other trans-ferable deaths	Total
	North	West	Park	So West	So East	Central	N. East	Seaton			
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	1	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	1	12
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Whooping Cough ...	4	1	...	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	9
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	3	1	...	2	4	...	1	1	12
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	1	...	...	13
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Septic Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6
Phthisis ...	4	3	3	4	8	13	4	1	15	2	57
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	7	3	19
Cancer, malignant disease ...	7	5	8	10	3	11	2	2	13	8	69
Bronchitis ...	4	3	6	5	14	6	11	4	4	...	57
Pneumonia ...	7	4	4	7	7	15	7	...	7	1	59
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy ...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	7	1	19
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	4
Debility ...	...	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	14
Marasmus ...	1	1	...	...	2	3	6	...	4	...	17
Premature Births ...	3	3	1	2	4	4	5	2	...	1	25
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition and Pregnancy ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4
Heart Disease ...	10	8	9	12	8	17	6	1	20	2	93
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	...	9	1	22
Other Violent Deaths ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides ...	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	8
Accidents ...	2	...	6	2	2	1	1	...	4	4	22
Appendicitis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All Other Causes ...	23	22	27	28	24	35	16	14	51	14	254
TOTAL DEATHS ...	76	67	80	88	90	132	77	28	147	48	833



APPENDIX 9.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month & under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Convulsions	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	7
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	7
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation (Overlying)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Injury at Birth	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Congenital Malformation	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
Premature Birth	...	20	...	4	...	24	1	...	...	...	25
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	9	6	3	2	20	4	3	2	2	31
Other Causes	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	1	...	7
Totals	...	41	7	12	3	63	12	16	13	14	118
All Causes	Certified	41	7	12	3	63	12	15	13	14	117
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1



DEATH RATES.

Year.	West Hartlepool		England & Wales death rate
	No. of deaths.	Death rate.	
1917	909	13·9	14·4
1918	1,495	21·9	17·6
1919	1,128	16·1	13·8
1920	1,019	14·5	12·4
1921	979	14·1	12·1
1922	956	13·6	12·9
1923	780	10·9	11·6
1924	1,000	13·9	12·2
1925	960	13·4	12·2
1926	833	11·7	11·6

APPENDIX 12.—TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

Institution.				Males.	Females	Total
Hartlepool Union Infirmary	...	...	...	93	54	147
Port Sanitary Hospital, Hartlepool...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Hartlepoons Hospital	...	...	...	8	5	13
County Lunatic Asylum, Sedgefield	...	...	...	2	—	2
York County Asylum	...	...	...	—	3	3
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	...	...	...	2	3	5
North Riding Infirmary, Middlesbrough	...	...	...	1	—	1
Other areas	...	...	...	9	7	16
Total	...	...	...	117	78	195

APPENDIX 13.—INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year	West Hartlepool.			England & Wales Rate
	Births	Deaths.	Rate	
1917	1,473	151	102	97
1918	1,547	259	167	97
1919	1,677	189	112	89
1920	2,185	225	102	80
1921	2,002	192	95	83
1922	1,853	186	100	77
1923	1,740	160	91	69
1924	1,670	147	88	75
1925	1,599	163	101	75
1926	1,587	118	74	70

INFANT DEATHS.

WARD MORTALITY RATES.

	West Hartle- pool	WARDS								Transferable births or deaths.
		North	West	Park	S West	S East	Central	N East	Seaton	
No. of births	1,587	208	145	125	244	262	307	213	89	—6
No. of deaths	118	13	8	5	16	25	19	20	4	+8
Infant mor- tality rate	74	62	55	40	65	95	61	93	45	—

The sexes of the children who died were.—

		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926
Males	...	106	...	90	...	86	...	87	...	66
Females	...	80	...	70	...	61	...	76	...	52
Total	...	186	...	160	...	147	...	163	...	118

APPENDIX 14.

CANCER—DEATHS.

Year	No. of deaths.	Males.	Females.	Death rate.	Deaths from all causes.	Percentage of total deaths.
1917	49	23	26	·75	909	5·3
1918	50	26	24	·73	1,495	3·3
1919	90	42	48	1·28	1,128	7·9
1920	59	25	34	·84	1,019	5·8
1921	74	30	44	1·06	979	7·5
1922	82	40	42	1·18	956	8·5
1923	67	30	37	·94	780	8·6
1924	79	46	33	1·1	1,000	7·9
1925	97	47	50	1·3	960	10·1
1926	69	34	35	·97	833	8·2

APPENDIX 15.

CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

Parts affected	Age	Under 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 and up		Total	
	Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	...	2	8	8
Stomach, Liver, &c.	1	1	2	1	3	...	4	4	3	...	13	6
Reproductive Organs	3	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	13
Breast	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Glands
Mouth	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
Bones
Other Parts	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	10	3
Totals	...	2	3	2	5	6	9	9	9	11	7	4	2	34	35

The deaths were ascribed to :—

	No. of deaths.
Carcinoma ...	50
Sarcoma ...	2
Epithelioma ...	2
Cancer (no classification)	15
Total	69

APPENDIX 17.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.
HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

DISEASE.				Total Cases notified.	No of such cases admitted to hospital.	Total deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...	11	11	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	52	31	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	242	166	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	11	8	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	88	10	59
Other diseases, generally notifiable—						
Chickenpox	...	...	...	117	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	26	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	22	2	2A
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	1	2
Tuberculosis —						
(a) Pulmonary	Males		...	58	17	34
	Females		...	46	14	23
	Total		...	104	31	57
(b) Non-Pulmonary	Males		...	57	34	15
	Females		...	40	14	8
	Total		...	97	48	23

DISEASE.	HOSPITAL.							Total
	Grant's M'ternity Home	Cameron Hospital	Howbeck Infirmary	Hartle-pools Hospital	Port Sanitary Hospital	Stockton Fever Hospital	M'sboro' Smallpox Hospital	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	165	1	...	166
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	10
Erysipelas	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	31
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	11	29	8	...	...	...	48
Totals	8	15	72	9	197	1	11	313

Disease	Cases			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total blind-ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At home	Hospital				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	22	20	2	22	—	—	2A

A—1 died from Premature Birth and 1 from Congenital Stenosis.

APPENDIX 16.

WEEKLY RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHEST DISEASES.

Week ending :

Disease.	1-2 Jan. Jan.	9th Jan. Jan.	16th Jan. Jan.	23rd Jan. Jan.	30th Jan. Jan.	6th Feb. Feb.	13th Feb. Feb.	20th Feb. Feb.	27th Feb. Feb.	6th Mar. Mar.	13th Mar. Mar.	20th Mar. Mar.	27th Mar. Mar.	3rd Apr. Apl.	10th Apr. Apl.	17th Apr. Apl.	24th Apr. Apl.	1st May	8th May	15th May	22nd May	29th May	5th June	12th June	19th June	26th June	3rd July	
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Phthisis	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	...
Bronchitis	...	1	4	3	1	5	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	3	2	2	3	...	...	4	3	5	2	1	1	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	1	...	2	1	...	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	2	4	2	6	2	3	2	...	
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Totals	...	2	2	11	8	3	15	8	5	8	4	7	7	4	12	8	10	9	13	3	7	11	8	16	9	7	4	2

Week ending :

Disease.	10th July July	17th July July	24th July July	31st July July	7th Aug. Aug.	14th Aug. Aug.	21st Aug. Aug.	28th Aug. Aug.	4th Sept. Sept.	11th Sept. Sept.	18th Sept. Sept.	25th Sept. Sept.	2nd Oct. Oct.	9th Oct. Oct.	16th Oct. Oct.	23rd Oct. Oct.	30th Oct. Oct.	6th Nov. Nov.	13th Nov. Nov.	20th Nov. Nov.	27th Nov. Nov.	4th Dec. Dec.	11th Dec. Dec.	18th Dec. Dec.	25th Dec. Dec.	26th- 31st Dec. Dec.	Total.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Phthisis	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	57
Bronchitis	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	...	57
Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	59
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Heart Disease	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	5	4	2	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	93
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	19
Totals	...	3	5	2	2	8	4	1	11	7	5	3	1	3	4	2	3	7	5	4	5	2	7	3	7	5	319



NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1907—1926.

Disease.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Smallpox	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252 ^a	117 ^b
Scarlet Fever	145	48	299	192	118	151	330	146	78	61	32	117	506	213	142	96	167	327	254	242
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	54	62	60	72	66	92	69	29	43	37	25	32	31	55	39	20	37	43	41	52
Erysipelas	32	17	24	29	20	26	35	44	35	18	23	31	30	23	19	20	18	27	27	26
Enteric Fever	15	17	9	17	17	15	7	16	11	9	1	7	4	5	8	3	5	8	2	...
Puerperal Fever...	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	4	4	7	8	6	10	9	5	5	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	31	164	211	112	127	104	134	175	118	91	130	104	100	82	89	104
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	85	79	103	117	87	51	77	64	65	64	47	70	97
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	21	42	35	41	49	62	28	39	24	19	14	22
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1694	1835	308	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	2
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	156	115	133	110	257	219	88
Totals	248	145	392	313	253	452	812	461	396	423	2068	2332	1282	701	552	492	538	820	1005	775

^a—Notifiable for 6 months of year.^b—Notifiable from 29-9-26.^c—No longer notifiable.

APPENDIX 19.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFIED CASES, 1926.

DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole district.														Ward distribution of cases.							No of cases removed to hospital	Total deaths in the Borough
	At all ages	At age groups—years.																					
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Up	N'th	West Park	S West	S East	Central	N East	Sea- ton			
Smallpox ...	11	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	11	...	
Chickenpox a	117	12	6	9	14	10	66	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	18	43	12	25	8	5	...	
Scarlet Fever	242	...	5	8	15	27	111	52	11	12	1	...	38	33	19	34	36	30	22	30	166	2	
Diphtheria ...	52	...	...	4	4	1	33	9	...	...	1	...	8	11	5	2	1	9	11	5	31	9
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	1	8	...
Pneumonia ...	88	4	10	4	4	4	13	5	5	12	9	13	5	11	7	13	20	15	13	1	10	59	
Erysipelas ...	26	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	12	5	3	1	10	1	5	3	1	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	2	2	3	...	2	2 b
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	104	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	13	43	19	13	1	10	17	9	17	20	16	3	31	57
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	97	5	10	4	4	4	24	21	7	14	2	2	...	12	8	6	17	14	24	13	3	48	23
Totals...	775	43	31	30	41	46	255	106	36	97	39	40	11	92	87	74	137	107	139	90	49	313	157

a—Notifiable from 29-9-26.

b—1 died from Premature Birth and the other from Congenital Stenosis.

WARDS.

Month	North	West	Park	South-West	South-East	Central	North-East	Seaton	Total
January	1	4	4	3	3	5	1	2	23
February	2	5	3	3	4	5	1	1	24
March	2	5	5	5	6	7	2	3	35
April	8	6	3	7	6	3	2	5	40
May	1	1	1	1	9	1	3	1	18
June	3	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	13
July	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	8
August	1	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	10
September	6	—	—	4	1	1	4	—	16
October	2	4	1	1	1	—	1	7	17
November	5	2	1	4	—	2	2	5	21
December	7	—	1	4	—	1	3	1	17
Totals	38	33	19	34	36	30	22	30	242

WARDS.

	North	West	Park	South-West	South-East	Central	North-East	Seaton	Total
Cases notified	38	33	19	34	36	30	22	30	242
Cases removed	19	19	8	21	35	25	13	26	166
Percentage removed	50	57.5	42.1	61.7	97.2	83.3	59.09	86.6	68.5
Case rate per 1,000 population	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.5	6.5	3.4

APPENDIX 21. VACCINATION STATISTICS.

						Number
Births registered	...	...	...	...	...	1,593
Successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
Conscientious objectors	...	...	...	...	...	261
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	82
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	...	13
Postponed by medical certificate	...	...	...	...	...	83
Removed to other districts	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lost sight of	...	...	...	...	...	21
Still under notice	...	...	...	...	...	62

Percentage of unvaccinated children for past 10 years:

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
24.7%	25.9%	20.3%	26.1%	28.3%	25.3%	19.8%	16.8%	15.6%	16.3%

APPENDIX 22. TUBERCULOSIS—No. of cases on register, 31-12-26.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL CASES.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
133	109	242	161	143	304	546

APPENDIX 23. TUBERCULOSIS—New cases and mortality during 1926.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—
1 year	—	—	13	9	—	1	5	2
5 years	2	2	12	12	1	1	—	1
10 "	6	5	15	6	1	2	3	1
15 "	5	8	4	3	1	2	—	1
20 "	8	8	2	2	3	3	1	1
25 "	18	9	5	5	10	7	2	—
35 "	7	12	2	—	8	6	1	2
45 "	8	2	—	2	6	1	—	—
55 "	3	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
65 " and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	58	46	57	40	34	23	15	8

ALL NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1926.

AGES.	Pulmonary			Abdominal			Meninges			Joints			Spine			Other Organs			Disseminated			All Forms		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Under 1 year	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	5
1 and under 2	4	2	6	1	...	1	1	1	7	3	10
2—3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
3—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
4—5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
5—10	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	28
10—15	6	5	11	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	32
15—20	5	8	13	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	9	11	20
20—25	8	8	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
25—35	18	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	14	37
35—45	7	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21
45—55	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
55—65	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Over 65	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	58	46	104	15	7	22	3	3	6	8	3	11	5	3	8	25	23	48	1	1	115	86	201	

APPENDIX 25.

TUBERCULOSIS.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A)—Average number of beds available for patients during the year 1926.

				Obser- vation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		TOTAL
					San- atorium beds	Hospital beds	Disease of Bones & Joints	Other con- ditions	
Adult Males...	5	...	...	...	5
Adult Females	4	...	...	...	4
Children under 15	5	...	2	...	7
Total	14	...	2	...	16

(B)—Return showing the extent of residential treatment during the year 1926.

				In institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the institution	In institution on Dec. 31
Number of patients	...	Adults	M	2	18	14	...	6
			F	4	14	10	...	8
		Children	M	4	8	6	...	6
			F	2	5	4	...	3
Number of observation cases ...	...	Adults	M	...	...	...	...	...
			F	...	...	...	...	...
		Children	M	...	...	...	...	...
			F	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	12	45	34	...	23

APPENDIX 26.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(A)—AVERAGE RESIDENCE AND COST.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Name of Sanatorium			Form of Disease		Total days residence	Average residence per patient (days)	Total Cost.		
			Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary			£	s	d
Barrasford	...	...	29	...	2,524	87	1,022	4	0
Blencathra	...	...	9	...	774	86	310	8	0
Stannington	...	...	12	7	2,607	137	776	9	8
Total	...	...	50	7	5,905	103	2,109	1	8

NOTE—Children were sent to Stannington and Adults to Barrasford and Blencathra.

(B)—SURGICAL TREATMENT.

Institution.	Form of disease			Total days residence	Average days residence per patient	Cost		
	Spine	Hip	Glands			£	s	d
Liverpool Hospital	1	1	2	190	47	53	18	0

APPENDIX 27.—Tuberculosis.

Return showing the Work of the Dispensary during the year 1926.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
A—New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	25	17	5	2	1	5	28	16	26	22	33	18
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3
B—Contacts examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
(c) Non-tuberculous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	12
C—Cases written off the dispensary register as												
(a) Cured ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	25	16
D—Number of persons on dispensary register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	43	32	11	7	11	22	51	33	54	54	62	40
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

1. Number of persons on dispensary register on January 1st ...	142	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	7	(a) At homes of applicants ...	
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	7	(b) Otherwise ...	
4. Died during the year ...	16	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes ...	
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	...	12. Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes ...	2,000
6. Number of attendances at the dispensary (including contacts)	1,336	13. Number of	
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at orthopaedic out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	...	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	
8. Number of attendances, at general hospitals or other institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work ...	
(a) "Light" treatment ...	43	14. Number of insured persons on dispensary register on the 31st December ...	
(b) Other special forms of treatment ...	...	15. Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ...	
9. Number of patients to whom dental treatment was given, at or in connection with the dispensary ...	6	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of insured persons:—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	

APPENDIX 28.—Tuberculosis.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from residential institutions during the year 1926.

[illegible]

APPENDIX 29.—TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual return showing in summary form the condition of all patients whose case records were in the possession of the dispensary at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under public medical treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.			Previous to 1926					1926				
			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B minus	Class T.B. Plus			
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured	Adults M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Children M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Children F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease arrested	Adults M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Children M	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1
		Children F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease not arrested	Adults M	2	...	3	10	13	3	3	5	8	16
		Adults F	5	2	4	4	10	6	2	2	5	9
		Children M	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Children F	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from dispensary register		7	1	1	...	2	5	1	...	...	1
	DEAD	Adults M	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	4	4
		Adults F	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
Children M		...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Children F		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...		36	6	9	20	35	22	7	8	19	34	

APPENDIX 30.—TUBERCULOSIS.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual return showing in summary form the condition of all patients whose case records were in the possession of the dispensary at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under public medical treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.			Previous to 1926					1926				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured	Adults M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Children M	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1
		Children F	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease arrested	Adults M	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1
		Children M	5	...	1	1	7	4	1	2	1	8
		Children F	2	...	1	4	7	1	1	3	1	6
	Disease not arrested	Adults M	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	2	...	3
		Adults F	1	2	9	3	15	...	...	2	1	3
		Children M	2	1	3	9	15	5	...	2	12	19
		Children F	2	...	3	6	11	3	2	3	4	12
	Transferred to Pulmonary ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from dispensary register		...	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	5	8
	DEAD	Adults M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adults F		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children M		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children F		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...		...	17	5	20	28	70	15	6	15	25	61

APPENDIX 31.

Summary (for reference) of nursing arrangements, hospitals and other institutions in the district.

1. Professional nursing in the home.

- (a) General—This is carried on by the Voluntary Nursing Association.
- (b) Infectious Diseases—All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and certain cases of pneumonia and puerperal fever are undertaken by the Health Visitors.
- (c) Midwives—Names and addresses of midwives practising in the district are shown in Appendix 33.

2. Hospitals and other institutions in the district.

- (a) General—Cameron Hospital.
- (b) Maternity—Grantully Maternity Home.

APPENDIX 32.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Situation.	Nature of accommodation	By whom provided	Remarks.
Maternity Centres:—			
St. Oswald's Mission Room, Dale Street	2 rooms	Local Authority	1 Session weekly
Men's Club, Ashburn Street, Seaton Carew	2 rooms	„	1 Session weekly
Mission Room, Alice Street	1 room	„	1 Session weekly
St. James' Mission Room, Whitby Street... ..	3 rooms	„	1 Session weekly
Ante-Natal Clinic:—			
Mill House, Stranton ...	2 rooms	„	1 Session weekly
School Clinic:—			
Mill House, Stranton ...	4 rooms	„	4 minor ailments clinics weekly 4 dental clinics weekly 2 ophthalmic clinics weekly
Tuberculosis Dispensary:—			
Mill House, Stranton ...	3 rooms	„	2 clinics weekly
Venereal Diseases Clinic:—			
Mill House, Stranton ...	3 rooms	„	3 clinics weekly Men 2; Women 1

APPENDIX 33.

Midwives Act, 1902 and 1918.

MIDWIVES ON ROLL, 1926.

No. on Midwives Roll	Date of Certificate	Name.	Address
53585	13th April, 1921,	Mrs. Daisy Barlow,	4, Jesmond Road.
56187	11th February, 1922,	Mrs. Isabella Batey,	95, Alma Street.
39605	21st February, 1914,	Mrs. Mary G. Craven,	11, Clarendon Road.
48706	10th May, 1919,	Mrs. Jane A. Coward,	39, Waldon Street.
46066	11th August, 1916,	Miss H. M. Granger,	"Amalinda," Windermere Road.
34761	28th October, 1911,	Mrs. Annie E. Skeen,	39, Waldon Street.
41264	20th February, 1915,	Miss Avis Nixon,	Nursing Home, Eldon Grove.
53519	14th June, 1924,	Mrs. M. A. Mitchell,	98, Chatham Road.
54019	9th August, 1924,	Mrs. Margaret Massey,	46, Brunswick Street.
53984	9th August, 1924,	Miss Esther King,	51, Tower Street,
45965	11th August, 1917,	Miss Jessie Brown,	5, Jesmond Square.
44326	16th June, 1916,	Mrs. E. A. Dale,	Owton Manor Lane, Seaton Carew.
51368	8th October, 1923,	Miss G. M. Howe,	23, Hutton Avenue.
57935	12th December, 1925,	Mrs. Bessie Phillips,	71, Westmoreland Street.
58626	14th October, 1922,	Miss E. A. Street,	Howbeck Infirmary.
47946	9th November, 1918,	Miss I. M. Cooper,	Matron, Grantully Maternity Home.
57863	31st December, 1925,	Mrs. O. McLeod,	31, Hawkrigge Street.

APPENDIX 34.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED IN AN EMERGENCY
BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	7
Abortion	1
Albumen in urine ...	2
Excessive sickness ...	1
Hæmorrhage and Hæmorrhoids	1
Hyperemesis	1
Miscarriage	2
Vaginal discharge ...	1
Puffiness of legs and feet	6
Illness of patient ...	4
Septic Leg	1
—27	

LABOUR—

Presentation :	
Malpresentation ...	1
Foot	1
Knee	1
Breech	1
Prolonged labour ...	25
Difficult labour ...	12
Perineal tear	9
Adherent placenta ...	2
Retained membrane ...	1
Delay in first stage ...	9
False labour	1
Deformed hip	1
Collapse of mother ...	3
—67	

PUERPERIUM—

Post-partum hæmorrhage	8
Swollen breast... ..	2
Rise of temperature ...	3
Rigor & rise of temperature	1
Other causes	7
—211	

INFANT—

Inflammation of eyes ...	12
Spina bifida	1
Premature birth	7
Feebleness	8
Convulsions	2
Still birth	21
Jaundice	2
Tongue tie	6
Hæmorrhage from bowel	1
Deformity	3
Hæmorrhage from vagina	1
Rash	1
Found dead (inquest) ...	1
Other causes	8
—74	

Total	189
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APPENDIX 35.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Total No. of children att'nding Centre	Total attend- ances	No of children who made first attend- ances	No. of visits made by these children	No. of children who attended previous years	No. of visits made by these children	No. of new att'nders under one year of age	No. of new att'nders between 1—5 years
Dale Street ...	338	3022	259	1936	79	1086	134	125
Alice Street ...	337	1981	193	1360	144	621	133	60
Seaton Carew ...	70	477	35	244	35	233	27	8
Whitby Street ...	654	4045	368	2737	286	1308	297	71
Totals ...	1399	9525	855	6277	544	3248	591	264

APPENDIX 36.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre			Children.		Ante-natal	Total
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year		
Dale Street ...	...	...	1661	1361	—	3022
Alice Street ...	...	...	1159	822	—	1981
Seaton Carew ...	...	...	266	211	—	477
Whitby Street ...	...	...	2377	1668	3	4048
Mill House (ante-natal)	...	...	—	—	457	457
Totals ...	...	...	5463	4062	460	9985

APPENDIX 37.

DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANTS ATTENDING
AT CENTRES.

DISEASE	CENTRE				Total
	Dale St.	Alice St.	Seaton	Whitby St.	
Debility	9	—	—	6	15
Rickets	15	6	2	28	51
Hernia	14	8	3	8	33
Bronchitis	7	—	—	6	13
Diarrhoea, sickness, due to } improper feeding, &c. }	28	8	6	24	66
Skin disease	26	10	2	15	53
Ringworm	—	—	—	1	1
Phimosis	8	3	3	5	19
Improper feeding	7	17	2	25	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	1	3
Specific disease	3	—	—	4	7
Tonsils and Adenoids	3	—	—	2	5
Dental treatment required	2	—	1	4	7
Blepharitis	4	—	—	—	4
Jaundice	2	—	—	—	2
Constipation	20	—	—	16	36
Other Defects	19	48	8	51	126
Totals	169	100	27	196	492

APPENDIX 38.

METHODS OF FEEDING (First attenders).

Method.	All Centres		Total
	Regular hours	Irregular hours	
Natural (breast)	317	68	385
Artificial (various)	112	29	141
Combined (natural and artificial)	53	12	65
Children over 1 year—various diets	229	16	245
Breast feeding over 1 year of age	11	8	19
Totals	722	133	855

APPENDIX 39.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Statistics for the year 1926.

POPULATION (according to the census of 1921) 68,641.

BIRTHS—

Registered	(1) Legitimate, 1532	(2) Illegitimate, 55	(3) Total, 1587
Notified within 36 hours of birth	(1) Live births, 1534	(2) Still births, 59	(3) Total, 1593
	(1) By midwives, 797	(2) By parents and doctors, 796	

INFANT DEATHS—

Number	(1) Legitimate, 113	(2) Illegitimate, 5	(3) Total, 118
Rate per 1000 births	(1) Legitimate, 73	(2) Illegitimate, 90	(3) Total, 74

MATERNAL DEATHS—

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—

(a) From Sepsis	2	(b) other causes	4.
-----------------	---	------------------	----

MIDWIVES—

Number practising in the district (1) Trained, 17 (2) Untrained, —.

Number of cases attended in 1926, 797

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned, 189

Number of maternal deaths notified in accordance with rule E 22 (1) (b) of the central midwives board, —.

HEALTH VISITORS—Visits paid by health visitors during the year:—

To expectant mothers	(1) First visits, —	(2) Total visits, 1653
To infants under 1	(1) First visits, 1416	(2) Total visits, 5656
To children 1—5	Total visits, 4136.	

MUNICIPAL CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Address	Whether sessions are held weekly or fortnightly, etc.	Day and time of meeting	Average attendance per session		Number who attended for the first time		Present arrangements for medical supervision
			Expectant mothers	Children	Expectant mothers	Children	
Dale St. Mission ...	Weekly	Monday, 2-30 p.m.	...	63	...	259	Assistant M.O.H.
Alice St. Mission ...	Weekly	Wed., 2-30 p.m.	...	38	...	193	Assistant M.O.H.
Men's Club, Seaton Carew ...	Weekly	Wed., 2-30 p.m.	...	9	...	35	M.O.H.
Whitby St. Mission	Weekly	Thursday, 2-30 p.m.	...	77	...	368	Assistant M.O.H.
Mill House Stranton (Ante-natal Clinic)	Weekly	Friday, 2-30 p.m.	9	...	190	...	Assistant M.O.H.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Number of cases notified	Number of cases visited	Arrangements made for nursing and terms	Number of cases nursed	Number of cases removed to Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	22	Health visitors under doctors instructions	6	2
Puerperal Fever ...	3	3	Health nurse under doctors instructions	—	3
Poliomyelitis (Children under 5)	—	—	Following up is carried out by the health visitors	—	—

APPENDIX 40.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

	Primary	Second'ry	Total
Maternity and Child Welfare:—			
Visits to children under one year of age ...	1416	4240	5656
Visits to children between one and five years...	...	...	4136
Visits for complications in mother (treatment)	...	...	230
Visits to cases ophthalmia neonatorum ...	22	124	146
Visits to expectant mothers ...	...	...	1653
Visits to midwives ...	...	...	70
Tuberculosis.—			
Visits to cases ...	161	1851	2012
Visits to cases (dressings) ...	...	...	36
Health Work:—			
Visits to cases of measles ...	11	...	11
Visits to cases of pneumonia ...	82	...	82
Cases of pneumonia receiving treatment ...	...	...	45
Treatment of eyes ...	...	...	50
*School Work:—			
Visits to schools ...	...	...	19
Visits to schools with S.M.O. ...	...	...	2
Visits to schools with dentist ...	...	...	1
Following up : Verminous cases ...	...	...	9
Mumps ...	...	...	2
Chickenpox ...	...	...	4
Impetigo ...	...	...	4
Measles ...	...	...	10
Whooping cough ...	...	...	19
Special enquiries ...	...	...	413
Clinics attended:—			
Baby ...	...	...	373
Ante-natal ...	...	...	50
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	96
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	146
School ...	...	...	37
Dental ...	...	...	91

* Part of the time of one health visitor is devoted to school work.

APPENDIX 41.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Centres at which West Hartlepool patients were treated.

Form of disease	Centre or Hospital.				Total
	Treatment Centre West Hartlepool	Cameron Hospital West Hartlepool	Dean's Hospital South Shields	Dread- nought Hospital Greenwich	
Syphilis	41	11	1	...	53
Soft chancre	4	...	...	...	4
Gonorrhoea	70	...	1	6	77
Conditions other than venereal ...	37	...	...	1	38
Totals	152	11	2	7	172

625 doses of salvarsan or its substitutes were given to the above patients.

APPENDIX 42.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Examination of pathological material. Corporation Centre.

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other organisms	
Specimens which were examined at and by the medical officer officer of the treatment centre	...	94	71	...
Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	70

APPENDIX 43.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Attendances at Corporation Clinic.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient clinic who were suffering from ...	577	249	23	...	4134	610	41	8	4775	867
Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	32	34	...	...	...	71	...	...	32	105

CLINIC.

[illegible]

APPENDIX 45.

Venereal Diseases—Examination of pathological material—
Other Centres.

	For detection of			For Wasser- man Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	
Specimens which were examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	3	1	2
Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	17

APPENDIX 46.

Venereal Diseases—Salvarsan substitutes used.

Centre.	Novarsenobillon		Sulfarsenol
	Initial dose	Final dose	
Treatment Centre, West Hartlepool ...	.3	.75	Occasional doses only
Cameron Hospital, West Hartlepool ...	.45	.6	...

APPENDIX 47.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

IN-DOOR RELIEF.

. Number of persons admitted to the workhouse:

	1925	1926
For indoor relief	1,014	967
For medical treatment... ..	857	788

2. Number of persons in workhouse on :

1st January		
1925	1926	1927
354	380	505
(excluding colony patients)		

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

3. Number of new cases applying for out-door relief was :

				1925	1926
Men	...	...	...	1,331	4,355
Women	...	...	...	1,424	4,004
Children	...	...	...	2,380	7,796
Totals	...	...	...	5,135	16,155

4. Number of persons receiving out-door relief on :

				1st January		
				1925	1926	1927
Men	...	...	...	186	565	1,409
Women	...	...	...	586	876	1,433
Children	...	...	...	703	1,081	1,972
Totals	...	...	...	1,475	2,522	4,814

5. Number of new cases applying for out-door medical relief only :

				1924	1925	1926
Men	...	...	...	35	45	279
Women	...	...	...	133	149	212
Children	...	...	...	133	173	219
Totals	...	...	...	301	367	710

6. Number receiving out-door medical relief who are also in receipt of out-door relief as above (No. 4) :

					1925	1926
Men	...	...	...	...	35	17
Women	...	...	...	...	46	28
Children	...	...	...	...	59	36
Totals	...	...	...	...	140	81

APPENDIX 48.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. | Tuberculosis | ... | Fees are paid to the Hartlepoons Hospital for selected cases. |
| 2. | Maternity | ... | Grantully Maternity Home. |
| 3. | Children | ... | Nil. |
| 4. | Fever ... | ... | Subsidised (Port Sanitary Hospital.) |
| 5. | Smallpox | ... | Agreement with Middlesbrough Corporation for the reception of smallpox cases into their smallpox hospital. |
| 6. | Other ... | ... | Yearly subscriptions are paid to the Cameron and Hartlepoons Hospitals. |

APPENDIX 49.

HOSPITAL RELIEF—CAMERON HOSPITAL.

			1925		1926
1.	No. of beds available daily	...	50	...	51
2.	Average number of patients (resident)	...	45	...	44
3.	No. admitted as in-patients	...	838	...	937
4.	Average no. of days residence per patient	...	18	...	16
5.	No. of operations (ordinary)	...	638	...	734
6.	No. of deaths	...	26	...	34
7.	No. of out-patients	...	488	...	426
8.	No. of orthopaedic treatments	...	—	...	6442

APPENDIX 50.

GRANTULLY MATERNITY HOME.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

Number of beds ...		16.	Isolation block ...		2.
1.	No. of cases in the home on 1-1-27*		...	...	0
2.	No. of cases admitted during 1926*		...	...	248
3.	Average duration of stay ...		...	...	14 days.
4.	No. of cases delivered by				
	(a) Midwives	...	...	...	51
	(b) Doctors	...	...	...	197
5.	No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance ...				
	(a) ante-natal	...	...	0	
	(b) during labour	...	3	{ 1 Knee presentation 2 Delay in 2nd stage	
	(c) after labour	...	9	{ 1 Post-partum haemorrhage 3 Rise of temperature 1 Small swelling on breast 4 Ruptured perineum	
	(d) for infant	...	2	{ 1 Premature—cyanosed 1 Abscess of face	
6.	No. of cases notified as:				
	(a) Puerperal fever	...	...	...	1
	(b) „ pyrexia	...	...	...	7
	Result of treatment:				
	(a) Recovered				
	(b) 4 Recovered, 3 died—2 from puerperal septicaemia and 1 from parturition, pulmonary embolism.				
7.	No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ...		...	...	0
8.	No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case ...		...	...	...
9.	No. of cases of “inflammation of the eyes” however slight ...		...	...	0
10.	No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the institution with reasons why they were not breast-fed				
	1 Cleft palate				
	5 Mothers too ill to feed				
	20 Supplementary feeds—Mothers had not sufficient milk				

11. No. of maternal deaths with causes	4
1 Scarlet fever (died in fever hospital)	
2 Puerperal septicaemia	
1 Parturition—pulmonary embolism	

12. No. of foetal deaths :	
(a) Stillborn	1
(b) Within 10 days of birth	7

Causes :

- (a) Macerated foetus
- (b) 2 Twins 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ months
- 1 Twin 8 months
- 1 Lived 1 day (mother—contracted pelvis)
- 2 Delicate small babies
- 1 Died a few hours after delivery.

*Home closed from 22-11-26 to end of year.

APPENDIX 51.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Local Act.—West Hartlepool Extension and Improvement Act, 1870.

Local Orders.

Bye-Laws regulating:—Slaughter Houses, 1896 and 1920; Common Lodging Houses, 1888; New Streets and Buildings, 1899; Means of Escape in case of Fire (Factory and Workshops), 1914; Public Market, 1892; Good Rule and Government against Spitting, 1908; Sanitary Conveniences, 1909; Tents, Vans and Sheds, 1921; Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1922; Offensive Trades, 1917.

Adoptive Acts.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889; Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890; Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890; Notification of Births Act, 1907 (adopted 7/1/13); Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, Parts V, VI and

Sections 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 33 comprised in Part II;

„ 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 comprised in Part III;

„ 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66 and 68 comprised in Part IV;

„ 95, comprised in Part X., came into force on the 8th February, 1909.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II to V inclusive, came into operation on 1/4/26.

APPENDIX 52.

Ashpits Abolished.

	Wards.								Total
	North	West	Park	SWest	SEast	C'ntr'l	NEast	Seat'n	
Ashpits abolished and circular pans provided	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	9
Ashpit abolished and rectangular pan provided	1	...	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX 53.

SCAVENGING—DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Refuse Collected and Disposed of.

Year ended 31st December, 1926.			Number of loads collected.					Number of loads destroyed.	
Month.			Night	Day	Total	Taken to Farms.	Taken to D'str'ct'r	Sundry	Total incl'ding destr'ct'r
January	...	...	92	1529	1621	338	1283	256	1539
February	...	...	92	1422	1514	355	1159	285	1444
March	...	...	92	1392	1484	305	1179	270	1449
April	...	...	107	1706	1813	345	1468	323	1791
May...	...	...	88	1324	1412	193	1219	240	1459
June	...	...	69	1303	1372	479	893	204	1097
July ...	...	...	115	1588	1703	674	1029	225	1254
August	...	...	88	1187	1275	303	972	230	1202
September	...	...	115	1686	1801	479	1322	189	1511
October	...	...	92	1709	1801	1253	548	222	770
November	...	...	92	2086	2178	2000	178	211	389
December	...	...	107	2142	2249	1943	306	228	534
Totals	...	...	1149	19074	20223	8667	11556	2883	14439

APPENDIX 54.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections were made as follows:—

5108	visits to dwelling-houses, shops and other premises.
102	„ factories and workshops.
38	„ bakehouses.
33	„ houses-let-in-lodgings.
36	„ common lodging houses.
94	„ dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.
222	„ fish, fruit and meat shops.
162	„ abattoir.
3	Drains tested with smoke.
9	Drains examined.
295	Complaints attended to.
1203	Informal notices served.
461	Statutory notices served.

APPENDIX 55.

Defects or nuisances discovered and dealt with are given below :

				Number reported
Drain not properly trapped	...	...	...	3
„ defective	...	...	...	16
„ stopped	...	...	...	82
Dirty dwellings and workshops	...	...	...	31
Defective yard pavements	...	...	...	93
„ spouts and fall-pipes	...	...	...	302
„ dwelling-house roofs	...	...	...	175
„ privies and ash-pits, etc. (converted into water closets, etc.)	...	...	...	2
Abate overcrowding	...	...	...	5
Dirty common lodging house	...	...	...	1
Defective water-closets	...	...	...	222
„ ashpits	...	...	...	31
Additional water-closets required	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of manure...	...	...	...	11
Cleanse pig-styes	...	...	...	1
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	9

Defective or absent dust-pans	...	...	...	534
„ ash-closet doors	...	...	...	340
Dirty rain-water wells and defective pumps	...	...	...	120
Accumulation of offensive stagnant water	...	...	...	1
No supply of drinking water	...	...	...	37
Other nuisances	...	...	...	797
Total				2,816

APPENDIX 56.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT ABATTOIR.

Year	Beasts	Sheep.	Calves	Pigs	Total
1922	2986	9371	239	5868	18,464
1923	2924	8165	401	5186	16,676
1924	3074	8195	338	7054	18,661
1925	3340	8665	331	7694	20,030
1926	3245	9302	277	5237	18,061

APPENDIX 57.

TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS.

SLAUGHTERED AT ABATTOIR.

Animal		No. totally condemned	No. partially condemned
Cows	...	12	31
Heifers	...	1	15
Bullocks	...	1	3
Pigs	...	3	4
Totals		17	53

APPENDIX 58.

CARCASES DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

BEEF			MUTTON			VEAL		PORK		
Disease.		No	Disease.		No	Disease	No	Disease.	No	
Pneumonia	...	1	Improperly bled		2	Nil		Pneumonia	1	
Unsound—			Pneumonia	...	1			Jaundice...	1	
improperly bled		1	Inflammation	...	1					
			Emaciation and							
			Parasites		1					
			Dead in pen	...	2					
			Carcinoma	...	1					
Total	...	2	Total	...	8			Total	...	2

APPENDIX 59.

ORGANS AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED FOR DISEASE
OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Disease	Part of carcase & all offal	Part of car- case and part of offal	Tongues	Heads	Lungs	Livers	Stomachs	Udders	Kidneys	Skirt	Intestines
Ulcers	424	...	...	...	...	...
Cysts	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
Abscesses	1	...	...	...	3	26	1	...	2	4	1
Actinomycosis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis	1	...	...
Inflammatory conditions	...	1	...	...	124	122	2	...	...	4	3
Laminitis	3	...	...	...
Injury	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoof disease	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Totals ...	1	2	1	1	133	576	4	3	4	9	5

APPENDIX 60.—FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

60 lbs. frozen meat	1 tin pears
1—6 lb. tin brawn	1 tin peaches
14—6 lb. tins tongues	2 tins apricots
8—6 lb. tins corned beef	18 tins tomatoes
45 tins of milk	30 tins pineapple
11 sacks of potatoes	1 tin frozen eggs

APPENDIX 61.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

Report for the year ending 31st December, 1926.

1. Milk; and cream not sold as preserved cream.

			Number of samples examined for the presence of preservative.	Number in which preservative was reported to be present and percentage of preservative found in each sample
			(a)	(b)
Milk	...	...	62	...
Cream	...	...	...	...

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and
action taken under the regulations in regard to it ... Nil

2. Cream sold as preserved cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for
analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to
preservatives were correct:—

(1) Correct statements made	...	...	2
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	...
Total			2
(3) Percentage of preservative found in each sample	{ No. 43 Nil „ 44 .38%		
(4) Percentage stated on statutory label	...	...	0.4%

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as
preserved cream:—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	2
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...
Total			2

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements
as to labelling or declarations of preserved cream in article
V (1) and the proviso in article V (2) of the regulations
have not been observed ... Nil

(d) Particulars of each case in which the requirements
have not been complied with, and action taken ... Nil

3. Thickening substances:—

Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream. }
Action taken where found. ... Nil

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.

Article purchased.	Number analysed	Formal samples	Informal samples	Number genuine	Number adulterated	No. of sample	Nature of adulteration.	Remarks and action taken
*Milk ...	62	62	...	48	14	24 30	Below standard in non-fatty solids Below standard in fat ...	No action taken Analyst recommended another sample be taken—sample taken—genuine No action taken
Condensed Milk	3	3	...	3	...	32 41	Below standard in non-fatty solids Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 6·70% of water	Vendor cautioned
Butter ...	11	10	1	10	1	47 48	Slightly below standard in non-fatty solids Do. do.	No action taken Vendor cautioned
Margarine ...	3	1	...	1	...	52 75	Below standard in non-fatty solids Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 13·06% of water	Analyst recommended another sample be taken—sample taken—genuine No action taken
Sausage ...	2	2	...	2	...	76	Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 2·83% of water	Vendor cautioned
Brawn ...	1	1	...	1	...	77	Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 1·80% of water, and deficient in fat to the extent of 6·70%...	Retailer's sample. See samples 89 & 90
Pork Pies	3	3	...	2	1	84	Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 2·50% of water	No action taken
Dripping...	...	...	...	...	...	89	Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 9·06% of water	No action taken
Lard ...	6	6	...	6	...	90	Deficient in non-fatty solids which corresponds to an addition of 5·77% of water	Legal proceedings taken
Cheese ...	4	4	...	4	...	114	Below standard in non-fatty solids	Legal proceedings taken
Tea ...	1	1	...	1	...	124	Fat other than genuine butter fat not less than 20% Sold in a plain wrapper	No action taken
Coffee ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	Legal proceedings taken
Sugar ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	Vendor cautioned
Mustard ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pepper ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Yeast ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Custard Powder	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Preserved Cream	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream	1	1	...	1	...	50	Ice cream of doubtful quality	No action taken
Barley ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Apples ...	1	...	1	...	1	23	Contained arsenious oxide 1/113th grains per lb., and copper 1/14th grains per lb.	Vendor's attention drawn to matter
Toffee ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ground Almonds	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Icing Sugar	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ground Nutmeg	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ginger Wine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Raisin Wine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whisky ...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Brandy ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rum ...	4	4	...	2	2	131 137	34·16 degrees under proof 37·15 degrees under proof	Vendor cautioned Vendor cautioned
Gin ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Peppermint	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mince-meat	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	1	1	...	2	100	Contains only 2·70% of the minimum amount of ethyl nitrite and is practically useless for the purposes for which it is intended	Informal sample. See No. 112
Castor Oil	1	...	1	1	...	112	Contains only 4·00% of the minimum amount of ethyl nitrite	Legal proceedings taken
Gregory's Powder	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Head and Nerve Powder	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Aspirin Tablets	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Totals	145	129	16	122	23	...	...	...

* Included in this total are two "Appeal to the Cow" samples, taken at our request by the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council
 § The sample of ice cream was sent for bacteriological examination to the Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



APPENDIX 63.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Bacteriological examination of milk samples to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli.

No. of samples.	Source.	Result.	Action taken.
1	Local supply	Positive	Local veterinary surgeon notified
1	do.	Negative	Nil
1	Supply from outside borough	Positive	Responsible authority notified
17	do.	Negative	Nil
1	do.	Not conclusive	Nil

APPENDIX 64.

COUNTY ANALYST'S OFFICE, DARLINGTON,

23rd March, 1926.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the under-mentioned sample of water, which I received from Mr. J. T. Durkin, Inspector, West Hartlepool, on the 16th March, 1926, and that I find as follows:—

Sample mark.

No. 592.

*Parts per
100,000.*

Chlorine as chlorides	...	...	...	12.6250
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	.1646
Ammonia	...	...	...	None
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	Trace
Oxygen absorptions	...	...	...	.0043
Injurious metals	...	...	...	None
Total solid matter dried @ 100 C....	...	...	...	91.0000
Temporary hardness	...	26.4 degrees		
Permanent hardness	...	24.8 „		
Colour and appearance in 2 foot tube—colourless and clear.				
Odour when heated to 50 degrees C.	...		...	none

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Satisfactory.

OBSERVATIONS.

The sample is of high organic purity and is of good and wholesome quality for drinking purposes.

(Signed) CYRIL J. H. STOCK.

APPENDIX 65.

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

				Number
Fried fish dealers	...	...	...	68
Marine stores	...	...	...	7
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	2
Tripe boilers	...	...	...	3
Tallow melters	...	...	...	5
Bone boilers	...	...	...	1
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	12
Registered houses-let-in-lodgings		...	...	33
Cowsheds and retail purveyors of milk	...		...	56
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX 66.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Situation.		Registered no. of lodgers.	No. of rooms.
18, Rokeby Street	...	18	6
138, Burbank Street	...	33	8
23, St. John Street	...	18	5
7, Tennant Street	...	30	8
3, Redworth Street	...	17	3
16, Mainsforth Terrace...	...	56	23
2, Edward Street	...	22	4
29, George Street	...	11	3
15, Mainsforth Terrace...	...	20	7
26, George Street	...	6	2
5, South Street	...	14	5
11, George Street	...	7	1
Totals	...	252	75

APPENDIX 67.

DISINFECTION, 1926.

Number of rooms sprayed and fumigated	...	...	533
Smallpox...	...	...	34
Tuberculosis	...	...	103
Fever	...	...	294
Vermin	...	...	28
Institutions	...	...	43
Other	...	...	31
			<hr/> 533

Number of articles disinfected by steam	...	...	6,287
	Smallpox	Other	
Beds and mattresses...	39	531	
Pillows and bolsters	53	1,118	
Carpets and rugs	55	555	
Articles of clothing	75	1,199	
Sheets, blankets and quilts	85	1,984	
Sundry articles	39	554	
	<hr/> 346	<hr/> 5,941	

Number of articles destroyed by consent of owner (other) ... 193

Number of houses disinfected ... 421
(Smallpox, 10; Other, 411)

APPENDIX 68.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1926 for the County Borough of West Hartlepool, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories Including factory laundries	55	14	.....
Workshops Including workshop laundries	71	12	1
Workplaces Other than Outworkers premises	14	4	.....
Totals	140	30	1

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of defects			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Using bakehouse as a bedroom	1	1	...	1
Want of cleanliness	11	11	...	...
Want of ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	8	8	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	2	2	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	7	7	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse s. 101 ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921				
Totals	32	32	...	1

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

APPENDIX 69.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b) & (c)...	257
(b) With state assistance under the housing acts :—	
(1) By local authority	165
(2) „ other bodies or persons	80
(c) Houses erected without state assistance ...	12

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,510
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	353
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	38
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,151

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	712
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	26
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(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	155
(b) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	100

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 11

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4611

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	4353
(b) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	265

C. Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders 00

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made 11

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit 00

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 22

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 00

(6) Houses demolished voluntarily 22

(7) Houses against which demolition orders have been made and on the representation of the owners have been allowed to be used as warehouses 22

APPENDIX 70.

LABORATORY WORK, 1926.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

Sputum	...	...	T.B.	+	57	}	...	...	279
			„	—	222				
Swabs	...	Diphtheria		+	35	}	...	...	165
			„	—	130				
Gonococcus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Urines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Hair	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total					...	...	...	...	631

APPENDIX 71.

PROSECUTIONS, 1926.

Date	Nature of offence.	Fines £ s d	Costs £ s d	Remarks.
May 3	Butter not of the nature, quality and substance demanded...	...	...	Adjourned for purpose of third portion of sample to be analysed by Somerset House
June 16	Ditto	2 0 0	0 10 6	Same case as above
Sept. 3	Using bakehouse as a sleeping room ...	1 0 0	...	...
Oct. 1	Tents, vans and sheds bye-laws—Insufficient privy accommodation and refuse bins and existing privies not maintained in a cleanly condition ...	2 10 0	...	...
Oct. 6	Milk not of nature, quality and substance demanded ...	1 0 0	3 12 7	...
Oct. 6	Ditto	1 0 0		
Nov. 19	Meat regulations—For not wearing a clean and washable overall while carrying meat at abattoirs ...	...	0 4 0	Dismissed on payment of costs
Dec. 22	Sweet nitre not of the nature, quality and substance demanded ...	0 5 0	0 10 6	...
Dec. 22	Meat regulations—For not wearing a clean washable head covering and overall ...	0 5 0	...	...
Dec. 22	Meat regulations—Not providing a clean covering for meat...	...	...	Dismissed
Dec. 22	Ditto	...	...	Dismissed
Dec. 22	Ditto	...	...	Dismissed
Dec. 22	Meat regulations—Not providing clean and washable head coverings and overalls for the use of his employees ...	2 0 0	...	...
	Total ...	10 0 0	4 17 7	